

The Farmer

Few Acres Better Utilization
In the presence of wise methods of cultivation those which were common under the regime of slavery, the habit of attempting to cultivate too many acres still prevails to a great extent. Those who have abandoned it are experiencing the benefits of this feature of reform, and we hope the day is not distant when those who yet cling to the practice will discover its folly.

It should be the policy of every one to adjust the number of acres to the available force of the farm, so that, by reasonable industry, the whole may be cultivated well. This will certainly result, relatively, in larger and more excellent products than a greater area imperfectly cultivated.

There is something more to be done than the mere planting, plowing and hoeing of the crop, in order to be successful in agriculture. The preparation of the land by ditching, breaking up, and fertilizing, is not only essential, but should be provided for in the calculation of the work of each year. The farmer who collects his materials and makes the composts for his own fields, is not only rendered secure against the possible frauds of the vendors of fertilizers, but adds to his soil that which is enduring in its influence and satisfying in its results. When an acreage which requires the constant work of all available labor, for cultivation and harvesting, is set apart for the year, the very essential item of making and applying home measures is sure to be overlooked. The common practice of paying high prices for commercial fertilizers of uncertain character, and sprinkling them in hills or rows, is by no means an equivalent for the use of domestic manures. One stimulates for a season—the other becomes a real addition to the soil.

Time spent in the actual and permanent improvement of the land is more wisely spent, even with an acreage somewhat too small, than that which is devoted to the reckless cultivation of an excessive area. While either extreme is unwise, it is better to fall below a right estimate of the possibilities of the available force with the advantages of thorough fertilization from the compost beds, and thorough culture, than to take on so many acres that both the land and the crop are injuriously treated. Proper attention to preparation and cultivation, will cause one acre to produce perhaps more than two under less favorable treatment. In the former case the farmer is not only gathering an ample harvest, but is making the land more valuable intrinsically; in the latter, labor is strained to its utmost tension, horses are overworked, and the land itself impaired by slovenly preparation and culture. The poorest lands, with clay foundation, may be permanently enriched to the highest degree by the application of domestic manures for a succession of years; and it is equally true that good land may be impoverished by its improvident culture. The making, or the destruction of soil, should be taken into account in all estimations of the results of farming.—Southern Cultivator.

Drainage.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer has done considerable draining on the following plan, which he highly recommends:

Before grading the ditch the level is used to get fall per hundred feet. The level used costs 50 cents, and is made as follows: A tin tube $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 4 feet 8 inches in length, widened at each end, so that small vials with bottoms knocked out can be inserted vertically to the tube, and securely seated. At the center of tube solder a small loop $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter. This is to slip over top of stake used as a Jacob's staff. In use, set the level at beginning, remove cords from vials, fill with colored water till they are about half full; the water circulating through the tube finds its level at once. Measure height of level from ground with rod or pole marked with feet and inches, then send assistant forward 100 feet with pole. Sight by water line in the vials, to the pole, the assistant moving his finger on the pole till the desired point is reached; the difference between this point and height of level gives the rise and fall in 100 feet, and so on till the length of ditch is completed. When this is done find the average per 100 feet, and if the land will admit, grade the ditch to this average.

For grading, the following plan is used (the same as now used on the Michigan Agricultural Farm): Take four pieces of lath 1 by 2 in, 7 feet long. Bolt together two and two, 6 inches from the end, making two pair of shears. Spread one pair over ditch at the beginning and end of first 100 feet. If the ditch is to be made 3 feet deep, have the shears 4 feet above the ground; fasten them securely. Then take a small line, the smaller the better if strong enough—a mason or carpenter's line will answer. Drive a stake at side of ditch about the same distance from top of shears as top of shears is from the end, on either side of ditch; this is to prevent unequal strain on line and avoid breaking. Tie line to this stake and draw over both pair of shears, as tight as possible, and fasten to stake at the other end. To take sag out of center of line, drive stake on each side of ditch and tie a string across, raising line as much as desired. This makes the line 7 feet above the side of the ditch. It is the aim in cutting the ditch to take out 30 inches at two spades, leaving 6 inches to take out when grading, using a 7 foot pole to measure from line to bottom of ditch. A careful workman need not vary more than a fourth of an inch.

This is better than the water grade; better than "carefully surveyed" work with grade stake every 10 feet; and it has these advantages: Ditching can be done any time the soil is soft enough, and is much more pleasantly done without water; can equalize the grade for the whole length of the ditch, by raising or lowering the shears at the stations; in freezing weather, when the sides of the ditch keep slipping in, commence at the outlet and finish each 100 feet as we go, laying and covering the tile, and know when done that the grade oil is not sufficiently firm to prevent the

soil from becoming too deeply embedded, cross-ties of poles may be used, but as a rule they are more harm than advantage, as they tend to prevent the self-adjustment of the track for which the concave wheels would naturally provide.

Double Use of Farm Implements.
Henry Ives, in the *N. Y. Tribune*, tells how he makes some of his agricultural implements do double duty as follows:

"It is almost frightful to think of the multiplication of farm implements in these days of great improvement in agricultural tools; there is not a branch of tillage but has some 'labor-saver' especially designed for it. Many times, however, the farmer by exercise of a little skill can do different classes of work with such tools as he has, and there is one that can be utilized in this way to better advantage than the common grain drill. For more than twenty years I have found it better for planting corn and beans in drill rows, and beets and carrots also, where quantities are to be grown for stock, than any of the planters made especially for these seeds, besides doing the work much more quickly and easily. I also sow any kind of grain broadcast with it, by taking off the teeth, when it will do better than any broadcast seeder in the market. I thus make it do the work of five different tools, and if the grass seed and fertilizer attachments are added, it will make the drill count good for seven uses, for each of which many farmers think a special implement necessary."

"The carrot requires a rich, light soil, as free from weeds as possible, in order to grow them to a profit, and with the least expense in the cultivation. On such soil from 800 to 1,200 bushels have been grown by the writer on small areas, never having grown more than one acre in a single year. For feeding purposes they are very valuable in winter when stock is generally fed on dry food. I think carrots, fed with the addition of meal or shorts, or a mixture of meal and shorts, and good early cut hay, one of the best foods for a milch cow during the winter. Cows daily fed on liberal rations of such food will give a good amount of milk, which, if properly managed, will make first-class butter, even in winter, without any objectionable taste, as is frequently the case where some of the strong varieties of turnips are fed liberally. The color of the butter made from cows fed on carrots will be much more like summer butter (where no coloring material is used), than from the same cows fed on turnips. Such has invariably been my experience in my dairy."

"The White Sweet German is the best turnip for the table, or for stock feeding purposes, in my estimation, I may be partial in my judgment, or possibly err without any partiality in regard to my decision. It has been made after years of experience with the different varieties of turnips, many of which have been highly praised by persons having the seed for sale. The White Egg turnip was very highly praised, but on my grounds proved to be of very poor quality, and after testing it for two years I have given up its cultivation. The potato as a root crop is well known by all farmers to need any praise; yet I think it is not appreciated at its true value as a crop for stock feeding purposes. Large quantities of potatoes were formerly grown in this county for that purpose, and fed to fattening hogs in the fall, and to cattle in the winter, to fatten them for market in the spring; but of late years very few potatoes have been used for such purposes, the markets generally taking all that are raised, at fair prices, and farmers have thought it more to their advantage to sell their crops at once than to use them for feeding farm stock, as was done before the advent of railroads. In feeding all farm stock, including horses and sheep, especially breeding ewes, a daily ration of potatoes, if a small one, fed with their grain or meal, will be very beneficial, and in fattening animal's a daily feed of potatoes, with meal or shorts, in a warm stable, will cause a greater gain than if fed either alone. There is something in roots thus fed with meal that seems to give an animal a better appetite, and consequently a greater gain than when dry food alone is used. The animal thus fed is not as likely to cloy in its appetite as when only dry food is used."

Pole Roads.

Pole roads for logging purposes are, says the *Northwestern Lumberman*, the simplest among the many forms of road which lumbermen find convenient and necessary in the prosecution of logging operations, when snow and ice roads are not available. They can be constructed in any locality where the ground is reasonably level, and are particularly adapted to such locations as present a sandy or fairly firm soil. They consist of long, small peeled poles, the longer the better, from four to five inches in diameter at the top, to eight or ten inches at the butt end. The more evenly they carry their size from butt to top, the better the road. The ends of the tops, and as well as the tops, are long scarfed, and pinned together with suitable hardware or strong pins, of one and a half or two inches in diameter, according to the size of the timber through which they are to be driven. Tops should be scarfed to tops, and butts to butts, in order to provide a perfect bedding of all parts in the ground. If the scarffing is done so as to cause the poles to lie naturally on the ground when in place, the pins should be long enough to penetrate the earth to some distance. This is all the fastening or anchoring usually provided.

The wheels of the car are concave or V-shaped, and as they pass over the rails naturally force them to maintain their proper distances from each other, while preventing them from spreading apart. It will take but a few trips of a loaded car over these poles to bed them in the earth, when spreading is practically out of the question. The wheels must, in their concave surface, be adapted to the general size of the poles to be used, and if larger poles are employed, or large butts are used, the ax must be used in hewing off enough of the surplus wood to give the wheel a sure bearing. Any kind of timber which carries its size well may be employed, and if a pole gives out it is easily replaced. But comparatively little grading is requisite, although it is obvious that the more level the top of the track is kept, the less friction is encountered; for this reason it is well to bed the butts enough to bring them level with the bedded tops. No cross-tying is employed, and as solid are these roads, that in many sections, light locomotives are run upon them. With these general points stated, any man who comprehends the conditions under which concave wheels may be kept from running off through mounting the poles should have no difficulty in building a pole road. If the wheel is a care, the farmer is at a loss to know why his potatoes have failed to grow.

Selection of Potatoes for Seed.

The Massachusetts *Ploughman* advises: "If the farmer has not already done so, he should lose no time in selecting what potatoes he may need for seed, and plant them in a cool, dark place, yet where they will not freeze. But few realize how much the success of the potato crop depends on the quality of the seed planted."

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AND

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The Michigan Farmer

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DETROIT, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1882

Mr. P. W. RYAN is the authorized subscription agent of the MICHIGAN FARMER, and parties can pay money to him at our risk.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 17,049 bu, while the shipments were 7,726 bu. The visible supply of this grain on Feb. 25 was 17,045,902 bu, against 25,748,600 bu, at the corresponding date in 1881. This shows a decrease in the amount in sight the previous week of 734,552 bu. The deliveries at seaboard ports for the week were 355,231 bu, against 586,854 bu the previous week, and 905,618 bu the corresponding week in 1881. The export clearances for Europe for the week were 1,157,794 bu, against 863,734 bu the previous week, and for the last eight weeks 5,282,132 bu, against 9,820,512 bu for the corresponding eight weeks last year. The stocks of wheat in this city on Saturday last footed up 674,272 bu, against 1,052,535 bu at the same date in 1881.

The market has been dull and weak since our last report, and values have been gradually declining. On Monday of last week, No. 1 white closed steady at \$1.24, No. 2 red at \$1.27 per bu. Friday No. 1 white had dropped to \$1.22, but on Saturday there was a slight reaction, and No. 1 advanced to \$1.23, closing steady, although advances from both home and foreign markets were very unfavorable. Trading has been very light, the transactions for the week only amounting to 108 cars of spot, and \$3,420,000 bu of futures.

Yesterday the market opened stronger, advanced a few points, but after a light day's business spot dropped back to about the point it occupied Saturday. Futures declined 1/2 to 1/4c on various deals. Foreign market quiet and unchanged, and New York and Chicago were in about the same condition.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from February 13th to March 6th:

	White No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	Extra white	Iron
Feb. 15.....	0 00	1 23 1/2	0 00	0 00	
16.....	0 00	1 28	0 00	0 00	
17.....	0 00	1 29 1/2	0 00	0 00	
18.....	0 00	1 29 1/2	0 00	0 00	
19.....	0 00	1 26 1/2	0 00	0 00	
20.....	0 00	1 26 1/2	0 00	0 00	
21.....	0 00	1 27	0 00	0 00	
22.....	0 00	1 23 1/2	1 25		
23.....	0 00	1 23	0 00	0 00	
24.....	0 00	1 23	0 00	0 00	
25.....	0 00	1 23 1/2	0 00	0 00	
26.....	0 00	1 23 1/2	0 00	0 00	
27.....	0 00	1 23 1/2	0 00	0 00	
28.....	0 00	1 23 1/2	0 00	0 00	
Eastern, crop of 1881, fair to choice.....	20	20	20	20	20
Wisconsin.....	0 00	20	20	20	20

W. H. & H. L. May, in their last circular, report the London market steady for choice Americans at £5 10s to £7 5s, a decline of 2 to 3s. since their last report. The choicest Bavarian and English hops are quoted at from £5.10s to £8, showing that American grades are considered nearly equal to the best.

Barley was received here the past week to the amount of 7,008 bu, and the shipments were 4,342 bu.

The visible supply of this grain in the country Feb. 25 was 2,286,407 bu against 3,036,710 bu, at the corresponding date in 1881.

The amount of barley in store in this city on Saturday last was 5,420 bu, against 17,940 bu at the same date last year.

Our local market is also firm and more active, but with no change to note in prices.

The *Economist*, in referring to the English sales, says:

"The London Colonial wools opened

on the eve of February 28th, in the presence of a large assemblage of British and Continental buyers. The offering is the first of the series of Colonial wools for the year 1881, and will consist of some 310,000 bales Colonial and Cape wools.

It consists of a good deal of unwashed and cross-bred wool, and is not choice for a first offering.

Yet to the astonishment of all the world, in the face of a financial

crisis in France, Germany, with her trade

demoralized and depressed, and the Brad- ford trade of England not very active or

cheerful lately, the sales open with con-

siderable spirit and animation, if not com-

petition, at the full rates of last November,

medium grey wool readily commanding

13d, and superior Port Phillip still held

firmly at 15d to 16d.

Those prices are 12d to 13c above our quotations for the scoured

and of this class we have more than the

requirements of trade absolutely need at

present. This is the gist of our private

telegrams, but a fuller report will be found under the appropriate heading."

From the outlook we would say the

"boom" in sheep is not yet over, and bids

fair to last for some time yet.

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn here the past week amounted to 2,500 bu, and the shipments were 1,546 bu. The visible supply in the country on Feb. 25 amounted to 15,656,329 bu, against 15,544,284 bu at the same date last year. The exports for Europe for the past eight weeks were 2,841,908 bu against 6,395,804 bu, for the corresponding eight weeks in 1881. The visible supply shows a decrease the past week of 1,658,919 bu. The amount of this grain held in store here on Saturday last was 28,694 bu, against 11,983 bu, at the same date in 1881. The short receipts have compelled an advance in prices, and although the inquiry has been very light, it has been sufficient to enable holders to obtain 6c per bu for No. 2 and high mixed. The Chicago market is also higher, and cash corn is quoted there at 58c to 59c per bu, with an easy feeling at the close. Futures have been advanced, and closing quotations were 58c for March, 63c to 63 1/2c for May, and 63c to 63 1/2c for June. The Liverpool market is quoted firm at 5s 11d, and the same prices as ruled one week ago.

Oats were received here the past week to the amount of 3,042 bu, and the shipments were only 800 bu. The visible supply of this grain in the country on Feb. 25 was 14,165 bu, against 5,629 bu at the corresponding date in 1881. Oats keep steady, and prices are better maintained than on any other grain. No. 1 white are now worth 47c to 48c per bu., No. 2 do. 47c, and No. 1 mixed 46 to 46 1/2c. The Chicago market is reported quiet and unchanged, at 42c per bu., for No. 1 mixed spot. Futures are quoted at 40c for March, 40 1/2c for April, 43c to 43 1/2c for May. Operators generally look for a quiet and steady market during the spring months.

HOPS AND BARLEY.

WOOL.

The approach of spring is turning the attention of wool dealers, manufacturers and growers to the position of the market and its prospects. So far as can be seen, the outlook is very favorable for an active demand for good wool at better prices than were paid for the last clip. The reasons for this conclusion we find in the fact that the new clip will come up market nearly bare of desirable wools, the entire country having been pretty well cleared of everything. In fact, in most of the States wool was sold early last season, and in Michigan this was notably so. Ohio held considerable, but the most of it has now found its way to market. The reasons for this are that the remaining fancy lots are carrying for more, and seem to feel willing to take the chances for a while yet, although the only outlet open to them as now shown is in a small peddling way to the home trade."

The Liverpool market is quoted dull at 6s 6d. for choice American.

The hop trade is entirely devoid of any features of interest, and the extremely quiet position of the markets at the east is weakening values. There is no change in quotations here and but very few moving. In New York the market is looked upon as somewhat weaker, especially for the higher grades. The demand for shipments is very light. The *Commercial Bulletin* of that city says:

"Old hops continue in good request, and for a choice 1880 article prices are said to be bid that nearly equal the best figures offered for medium 1881's. New hops seem to move off at a slow pace, neither brewers or shippers taking up anything in the way of round lots. The finest goods selling to brewers do not realize over 26 to 27c, time, while for cash business 24 to 25c are evidently the best figures. There is some chance that the demand will be more liberal soon, but so vague is it that dealers do not venture to add materially to their stocks at the price which interior holders are asking."

Quotations in that market are as follows:

N. Y. state, crop of 1881, choice.....	25	25
do, do good to prime.....	22	22
do, do fair to choice.....	18	18
do, do low to fair.....	12	15
do, do fair to choice.....	10	15
do, old.....	8	10
Eastern, crop of 1881, fair to choice.....	20	20
Wisconsin.....	0 00	20

W. H. & H. L. May, in their last circular, report the London market steady

for choice Americans at £5 10s to £7 5s, a decline of 2 to 3s. since their last report.

The choicest Bavarian and English hops are quoted at from £5.10s to £8, showing that American grades are considered nearly equal to the best.

Barley was received here the past week to the amount of 7,008 bu, and the shipments were 4,342 bu.

The visible supply of this grain in the country Feb. 25 was 2,286,407 bu against 3,036,710 bu, at the corresponding date in 1881.

The amount of barley in store in this city on Saturday last was 5,420 bu, against 17,940 bu at the same date last year.

Our local market is also firm and more active, but with no change to note in prices.

The *Economist*, in referring to the English sales, says:

"The London Colonial wools opened

on the eve of February 28th, in the presence of a large assemblage of British and Continental buyers. The offering is the first of the series of Colonial wools for the year 1881, and will consist of some 310,000 bales Colonial and Cape wools.

It consists of a good deal of unwashed and cross-bred wool, and is not choice for a first offering.

Yet to the astonishment of all the world, in the face of a financial

crisis in France, Germany, with her trade

demoralized and depressed, and the Brad- ford trade of England not very active or

cheerful lately, the sales open with con-

siderable spirit and animation, if not com-

petition, at the full rates of last November,

medium grey wool readily commanding

13d, and superior Port Phillip still held

firmly at 15d to 16d.

Those prices are 12d to 13c above our quotations for the scoured

and of this class we have more than the

requirements of trade absolutely need at

present. This is the gist of our private

telegrams, but a fuller report will be found under the appropriate heading."

From the outlook we would say the

"boom" in sheep is not yet over, and bids

fair to last for some time yet.

DETROIT LIVE STOCK.

The supply of cattle at the Michigan Central Yards, on Friday and Saturday, numbered over 1,000 head, the largest number that we have had in one week for several months. The quality, taking the whole together, was rather better than usual. It looked at the opening of the market as if the receipts would exceed the demand, to such an extent that sellers would have to submit to a considerable reduction in prices from those of last week in order to dispose of their stock. There were but few sales of cattle on Friday; but on Saturday the market opened active, and continued until about all the cattle had changed hands. Shippers were the last to take hold, as they insisted on lower rates; but they finally got to business and took all that was suitable for the eastern markets. In some instances they bought a little below the rates of last week, but as a general rule there was very little change in prices observable. Butcher's stock was in general the bulk of the supply is not of a character to attract attention, and the market closed very firm.

Mr. Wm. Rowe, the well known seeds man and florist of Grand Rapids, advertises a choice collection of 27 annuals, which he is sending to any address, post paid, for \$1. Mr. Rowe also makes a specialty of importing the choicest varieties of flower seeds, and can fill all orders for the latest novelties, either of home or foreign growth.

The sheep trade showed much activity, and though the receipts were large, the

buyers had got away with the offerings by noon on Saturday. Prices took another jump this week, and trading was done at an advance of 1

Poetry.

CHARGE OF THE HEAVY BRIGADE

BY ALFRED TENISON.

The three hundred of the Heavy Brigade who made this sanguinary charge the Scots Greys and the rest of the squares of the Englishmen—the remainder of the Heavy Brigade subsequently dash up to their support. The three were, however, soon followed by the rest of the division, by his side, and the trumpeter, and the general, the order, who had been close behind him.

1. VAHADY WILLI

The charge of the gallant Three Hundred, the Heavy Brigade!

Down the hill, down the hill, thousands of Russians,

Thousands of horsemen drew to the valley—and stayed.

For Scarlett and Scarlet's Three Hundred were

riding by.

When the points of the Russian lances broke in

on the sky;

And he called "Left wheel into line" and the

wheel obeyed.

Then he looked at the horse that had halted, he

knew not why.

And he turned half round, and by his trumpet

spoke,

"To the charge!" and he rode on ahead, as he waved

his blade.

To the gallant Three Hundred whose glory will

never die.

"Follow and up the hill!"

Up the hill, up the hill, followed the Heavy Brigade.

III.

The trumpet, the gallop, the charge and the might

of the fight!

Down the hill, slowly, thousands of Russians;

Drew to the valley, and halted at last on the height.

With a wing pushed out to the left and a wing to

the right.

Scarlett was far ahead and dashed up alone

Through the great gray slope of men;

And he whirled his sabre, he held his own

Like an Englishman there and then.

And three that were nearest him, followed with

force,

Wedged themselves in between horse and horse,

Fought for their lives in the narrow way they had

made,

Four amid thousands; and up the hill, up the hill,

Galloped the gallant Three Hundred, the Heavy

Brigade!

IV.

Fell, like a cannon shot;

Burst, like a thunderbolt,

Crashed, like a hurricane,

Broke through the mass from below,

Drove through the mire of the foe,

Plunged up and down, and to and fro,

Rode, flashing blow upon blow,

Brave Englishmen and Greeks,

Whirling their sabres, lights of light;

And some of all in arms!

Who were held for avulse from the right,

And were only standing at gaze.

When the dark muffled Russian crowd

Folded its wings from the left and the right,

And rolled them around like a cloud—

Oh mad for the battle and the charge were we

When our own good red coats sank from sight

Like drops of blood in a dark gray sea;

And we turned to each other muttering all dismayed

"Lost are the gallant Three Hundred, the Heavy

Brigade!"

V.

But they rode, like victors and lords,

Through the forests of lances and swords;

In the heart of the Russian hordes;

They rode or they stood at bay;

Struck with the sword-hand drew;

The toe from the saddle; and threw

Under foot there in the fray;

Raged like a storm, or stood like a rock;

In the ways of a stormy day;

Till suddenly, shock upon shock;

Staggered the mass from without;

For our men galloped up with a cheer and a shout;

And the Russians sang, and waved and reeled,

Up the hill, up the hill, up the hill, out of the field,

Over the brow and away.

VI.

Glory to each and all, and the charge that they

made!

Glory to all the Three Hundred, the Heavy Brigade!

WISHING AND HAVING.

If to wish and to have were one my dear!

You would be sitting now;

With not a care in your tender heart;

Not a wrinkle upon your brow;

The clock of time would be with you;

All the years you have been my wife,

Till its golden hands had pointed out;

The happiest hour of your life;

I would stop them at that moment;

The clock should no longer run;

You could not be sad sick and old;

If to wish and to have were one,

You are not here in the winter, my love;

The snow is not whirling do not;

You are in the heart of the summer woods;

In your tree old aged tree,

A pasture of little feet in the leaves;

A beautiful boy at your side;

He is gathering flowers in the shadey nook;

It was but a dream that he slept;

Keep hold of his hands and sing to him;

No mother under the sun;

Such a scrofulous child as you;

If to wish and to have were one,

Such a scrofulous child as you;

In that old house by the sea;

I have flown to you at the bluebird tree;

To his mate in the popular tree.

A sailor's hammock hangs at the door;

You swing in it, book in hand;

A boat is standing in the beach;

Its keel grates on the sand;

Your brothers are coming—two many men,

Whose lives have only begun;

Their days will be long in the land, dear heart,

If to wish and to have were one,

There would be no future to dread;

Your brothers would be live men again;

And my boy would not be dead,

Perhaps it will come right at last;

It may be, when all is done,

We shall be together in some good world,

Where to wish and to have are one.

—R. H. Stoddard.

Miscellaneous.

HOW I MARRIED HIM.

The Confession of a Young Lady.

CHAPTER I.

When I first saw him, he was lost in one

of the Dead Cities of England—situated

on the South Coast, and called Sandwich.

Shall I describe Sandwich? I think not.

Let me own the truth, description of places,

however nicely they may be written, are

always more or less dull. Being a woman,

I naturally hate dullness. Perhaps some

description of Sandwich may drop out, as

here, from my report on our interview,

when we became acquainted for the first

time.

He began abruptly, "The lost muse!" he said.

"Most strangers to the town do, that," I remarked.

He went on, "Which is my way to the

four and twenty inn?"

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four and twenty inn?"

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Veterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine and Poultry," "Horse Training Made Easy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this paper is rendered gratis. Parties desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the office of the FARMER. No guarantee is given that the information will be given by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given the symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with the condition of the animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 301 First Street Detroit.

EPIZOOTIC DISEASES.

(Continued)

The first is called *molis, par excedere*. It is principally distinguished by a discharge from the nose resembling glands—a thick, mucus, sticky fluid constantly flowing, of a noisome smell and a pale color. The animal hangs his head; there is weeping from the eyes; difficulty of breathing is observed; his coat is rough; countenance is repulsive, or sometimes horrible; occasionally a little blood runs from the nose mingled with mucus; at other times the discharge is of a saffron color, soon after which the animal is almost sure to die. The second malady is called the *dry disease*. The animal coughs and breathes with pain; there is no discharge from the nose, but the ate of the nose are dry and open; he is drawn up at the flanks; the spine of the back appears contracted and curved; the testicles in the horse are drawn up, and scarcely to be seen; no appetite; the thirst is unquenchable; the eyes fixed, and it appears as if he regarded the objects around him obliquely; he can scarcely move or lie down. This stage of the disease is regarded as incurable if proper succor is not afforded at the commencement. The third variety is the *subcutaneous disease—scabies subcutanea*. It consists in ulcers or excoriations on different parts of the body, like the pealings of mange. An acrid humor is discharged from the skin of a green color. There is much itching; the animal rubbing himself against any object in his way. It is highly contagious. The fourth variety is a disease of the joints—*morbis articulare*. It principally attacks the feet. The skin clings to the bones; it is rough and hard to the touch; the bone of the spine is pushing through the skin; the hair stands on end; the whole body seems contracted and curved and attenuated by famine. This disease rapidly progresses, day after day, and it is with great difficulty that its progress can be arrested. The fifth variety or species is farcy—*morbis farcinosus*. In this disease, on many parts of the body, and particularly with the hind limbs, numerous granules or small tubercles are collected together. They appear on the haunch, on the parts of generation, on the sides and on the articulations. The tubercles disappear on some parts to show themselves more thickly and annoyingly on others. The animal evidently grows thin, although his appetite continues the same. Sometimes the eruption disappears for a while, and he appears to have recovered. The sixth species is connected with the kidneys—*morbis subrenalis*. It appears to resemble more a disease of the kidneys than anything else, therefore the name that is given to it. Sometimes the hind limbs are seemingly affected with palsy. The animal is unable to move. This is generally a fatal symptom. He coughs with pain, his countenance has an anxious expression, the skin adheres to the par's beneath, the spine of the back is prominent, the patient loses all inclination to eat or drink, gradually wastes away and dies. The loins are the parts first affected. The seventh species is the *morbis elephasiantis*—the leprosy of quadrupeds. The skin becomes rough and hard, there is a burning heat over the entire body, especially upon the back, large scabs are formed, resembling the bark of trees; the nose, the head, and the feet are covered with small granules or pustules. Ozona frequently accompanies the disease. Besides these seven varieties or species of disease, of which the greater part are chronic, there are others of an acute character; of this kind are those allied to mania, whose seat is principally in the head. The patients in either have either seen as usual. They are either dull and stupid or become formidable by their disposition to mischief. They die without the apparent loss of flesh.

Such is the account which Vegetius has left of the disease most to be feared, and the greater part of which have occasionally assumed an epizootic character. He has wandered a little from his subject, and we have followed him; for we could not resist the temptation of seeing what account the best veterinary surgeon of his day gave of the principal disease of the horse, and occasionally other domestic animals, was subject. Perhaps in the division he has made, he has not sufficiently distinguished the chronic diseases from the acute, and he has strangely passed over the different varieties of fever which mingle with all other diseases. He has given us a bird's-eye view of our art as it existed 1,500 years ago. To the curative means, and the precautions which are to be taken with respect to these diseases, and all that are contagious, our author recommends the same as were practiced by Columella, and principally setos and the red hot iron, (actual cautery.) He insists more than Columella on the danger of the sick and the healthy occupying the same enclosure, and recommends change of air and pasture. Every danger and every evil results from the negligence of the master of the farm, and not, as many would suppose, from any foreign or superhuman agency. In his treatment of sick animals he places much dependence on the Golden Thistle, made into drinks or bals, and given with sulphur, origanum and coriander.

(To be Continued.)

ANOTHER peculiar disease is affecting the horses of Philadelphia. The first symptoms are fever and inflammation upon the parts around the pasterns and below the fetlock. The following morning there are running discharges of thick yellowish matter, and afterward pus begins to flow freely. The horse becomes lame and dispirited.

ed, and is totally unfit for work. Experienced horsemen appear to be at a loss to comprehend fully the nature of the disease, but are unanimous in the opinion that it is due to salted tracks.

Psoriasis, Pityriasis, or Possibly Mange.

WATERFORD, Feb. 26, 1882.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR—Will you please answer the following through the columns of the FARMER? What is the trouble with my mare? What shall I do for her? She is black in color and some 15 years old; (I give her age and color for the reason that you ask for it). The first thing that I noticed wrong with her was the rubbing of her head and neck, and in a few days I noticed the hair seemed full of dandruff or a white scurf; in a short time the hair came off and left the skin naked; it has extended to one ear, and it is nearly bare both out and inside; the skin seems hot, sometimes she will rub it until she nearly makes it raw, but it will soon dry up and become covered with dandruff again. Some three years ago she had what we called the distemper, her throat and head became swollen and I poulticed it with small-wheat, and after she got better the hair came off the same as now, but she did not rub as she does now. I have attempted nothing to it except poulticing. The second malady is called the *dry disease*. The animal coughs and breathes with pain; there is no discharge from the nose, but the ate of the nose are dry and open; he is drawn up at the flanks; the spine of the back appears contracted and curved; the testicles in the horse are drawn up, and scarcely to be seen; no appetite; the thirst is unquenchable; the eyes fixed, and it appears as if he regarded the objects around him obliquely; he can scarcely move or lie down. This stage of the disease is regarded as incurable if proper succor is not afforded at the commencement. The third variety is the *subcutaneous disease—scabies subcutanea*. It consists in ulcers or excoriations on different parts of the body, like the pealings of mange. An acrid humor is discharged from the skin of a green color. There is much itching; the animal rubbing himself against any object in his way. It is highly contagious. The fourth variety is a disease of the joints—*morbis articulare*. It principally attacks the feet. The skin clings to the bones; it is rough and hard to the touch; the bone of the spine is pushing through the skin; the hair stands on end; the whole body seems contracted and curved and attenuated by famine. This disease rapidly progresses, day after day, and it is with great difficulty that its progress can be arrested. The fifth variety or species is farcy—*morbis farcinosus*. In this disease, on many parts of the body, and particularly with the hind limbs, numerous granules or small tubercles are collected together. They appear on the haunch, on the parts of generation, on the sides and on the articulations. The tubercles disappear on some parts to show themselves more thickly and annoyingly on others. The animal evidently grows thin, although his appetite continues the same. Sometimes the eruption disappears for a while, and he appears to have recovered. The sixth species is connected with the kidneys—*morbis subrenalis*. It appears to resemble more a disease of the kidneys than anything else, therefore the name that is given to it. Sometimes the hind limbs are seemingly affected with palsy. The animal is unable to move. This is generally a fatal symptom. He coughs with pain, his countenance has an anxious expression, the skin adheres to the par's beneath, the spine of the back is prominent, the patient loses all inclination to eat or drink, gradually wastes away and dies. The loins are the parts first affected. The seventh species is the *morbis elephasiantis*—the leprosy of quadrupeds. The skin becomes rough and hard, there is a burning heat over the entire body, especially upon the back, large scabs are formed, resembling the bark of trees; the nose, the head, and the feet are covered with small granules or pustules. Ozona frequently accompanies the disease. Besides these seven varieties or species of disease, of which the greater part are chronic, there are others of an acute character; of this kind are those allied to mania, whose seat is principally in the head. The patients in either have either seen as usual. They are either dull and stupid or become formidable by their disposition to mischief. They die without the apparent loss of flesh.

At the time that James Caplis was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of Wayne County, the question arose as to his eligibility, he being a member of the State Legislature at the time. The attorney of one of the prisoners convicted at the last term of the Recorder's Court, proposed to test the legality of the appointment, and will take the case to the Supreme Court on a writ of error, alleging that Prosecuting Attorney Caplis does not legally hold the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Wayne County. Should the Supreme Court take this view of the case, what would be done in the rest of the cases in which Mr. Caplis has secured convictions?

DETROIT has a new medical university. It is under the management of Mr. H. S. Thomas, somewhat notorious as a "cancer doctor." Some Detroiters figure in the faculty as "M. D.'s," but their diplomas are probably of the Buchanan order. John J. Siggins, M. D., is register. The President, Thomas, is noted for his learning and integrity. What his line is we never could find out, but he always assured us that he was a "boss" doctor, and perfectly honest. The college is located on Michigan Avenue, and when you see a man with a diploma from the Detroit University, you may know he is right up in his trade. How could it be otherwise if he studied under Thomas, from whose gifted pen we take the following:

"A small amount of knowledge well established will show the light from the mind of the learner, and of the teacher. The best learning any student can possess to gain, is to learn all the necessities that may reach them in their arduous toil, and fortify himself against them, and he should remember his common school education is the very best support on which to build his knowledge. He who has but the sentiments of his mind and the light of his honest."

We can't say much for the grammatical correctness of the above, but the sentiments are very fine. It beats Oscar Wilde's gibberish.

SEND name and address to Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for cook book free.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.—Special documents are offered you by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

TUESDAY, March 7, 1882.

Flour.—Receipts for the week, 6,992 bbls.; shipments, 3,006 bbls. The market is weak and unsettled, with trade confined to the home demand.

The lower prices for wheat are causing sellers to weaken. Quotations are as follows:

White wheat, roller process..... \$6 72@6 80

Fancy white city milled..... 6 72@6 80

White wheat (country)..... 6 72@6 80

Second..... 6 72@6 80

Minnesota spring..... 7 35@6 70

Minnesota winter..... 6 60@6 70

Wheat—The receipts of wheat for the week have been 17,694 lbs, against 27,434 lbs. in the previous week. Shipments, 7,738 lbs. The market is weak and unsettled, with trade confined to the home demand. The lower prices for wheat are causing sellers to weaken. Quotations are as follows:

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Fancy white city milled..... 6 72@6 80

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